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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Australia, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nauru, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Singapore, Suriname, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Entrepreneurship for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 67/202 of 21 December 2012,

Reaffirming the commitments to development and poverty eradication emanating from the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit,[2] the 2010 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[3] and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions,

Recalling the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, held on 25 September 2013, and its outcome document,[4]

Recalling also the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[5] and recognizing the potential of entrepreneurship to contribute to specific sustainable development objectives,

[1] Resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution 65/1.
[4] Resolution 68/6.
[5] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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Reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[6] in its holistic approach, and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,[7]

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011-2020,[8]

Recalling also the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[9] and the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-eighth session, and stressing that women, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration adopted at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2012 of the Economic and Social Council on "Promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals",[10]

Welcoming the contribution of all relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, to the implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, as well as the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the important contribution entrepreneurship can make to sustainable development by creating jobs and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and contributing to addressing environmental challenges, and stressing the importance of giving appropriate consideration to the promotion of entrepreneurship in the context of the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda,

Recognizing also the importance of developing comprehensive and comparable data to monitor progress in the implementation of entrepreneurship policies,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship for development;[11]

2. *Emphasizes* the need for improved regulatory environments and policy initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and foster small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, and stresses the positive role entrepreneurship plays in driving job creation and expanding opportunities for all, including for women and youth;

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[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[10] E/HLS/2012/1.

[11] A/69/320.

3. *Encourages* Governments to take a coordinated and inclusive approach to promoting entrepreneurship involving all stakeholders, while noting initiatives of civil society, academia and the private sector as important entrepreneurship drivers, and to develop policies, taking into account national priorities and circumstances, that address the legal, social and regulatory barriers to equal, effective economic participation, and stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to entrepreneurship which includes support from development partners in the areas of technology transfer on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, finance and capacity-building, with a focus on education and skills development;

4. *Acknowledges* the important role trade plays in enhancing the capacity of enterprises, and reaffirms in this regard the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development as they advance towards sustainable development;

5. *Emphasizes* that partnerships with the private sector play an important role in promoting entrepreneurship, generating employment and investment, increasing revenue potential, developing new technologies and innovative business models and enabling high, sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth while protecting workers' rights;

6. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, and encourages them to adopt regulatory and supervisory frameworks that facilitate the safe and sound provision of services to such populations, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

7. *Encourages* Member States to expand alternative sources of financing and diversify the retail financial service system to include non-traditional providers of financial services, such as microcredit and microfinance, stresses the value of a sound regulatory framework in this regard, and also encourages the provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial services to the poor, with a particular emphasis on women;

8. *Emphasizes* the important role of national efforts aimed at bringing informal workers into the formal economy and integrating them into national social security systems;

9. *Recognizes* that technological improvement, particularly through the diffusion of technology, can provide new opportunities for businesses to improve their competitiveness, and in this regard encourages Member States to increase cooperation in support of technology exchange and transfer, innovation and capacity-building programmes for promoting entrepreneurship;

10. *Also recognizes* the value of teaching entrepreneurial skills at all levels of education, ensuring the full and equal participation of women and girls, and encourages entrepreneurship education through skills development, capacity-building, training programmes and business incubators;

11. *Acknowledges* the role of entrepreneurship in enabling youth to turn their creativity, energy and ideas into business opportunities by helping to facilitate their entry into the labour market;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations system, in cooperation with Member States, to identify indicators that can be used to evaluate the success of entrepreneurship policies;

13. *Recognizes* that democratic political institutions, transparent and accountable public and private entities, effective anti-corruption measures and responsible corporate governance are key conditions for making market economies and enterprises more responsive to the values and long-term goals of society;

14. *Acknowledges* that the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of responsible business practices and corporate social responsibility;

15. *Encourages* the international community to support the efforts of countries in promoting entrepreneurship and fostering the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as microenterprises, taking into account the challenges and opportunities of increased trade liberalization;

16. *Encourages* countries to consider establishing or strengthening national centres of excellence in entrepreneurship and similar bodies, and further encourages cooperation and networking and the sharing of best practices between them;

17. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to further recognize and integrate entrepreneurship in its various forms into their policies, programmes and reports, and to support national efforts in this regard, as appropriate;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution, highlighting best practices and identifying possible measures which would be taken at all levels in support of entrepreneurship.

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 20
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements[1] and of the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II),[2]

Recalling also relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), as well as relevant decisions and resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/30 of 25 July 2014 on human settlements, adopted by the Council at its substantive session of 2014,

Recalling its resolutions 64/207 of 21 December 2009, 65/165 of 20 December 2010, 66/207 of 22 December 2011, 67/216 of 21 December 2012 and 68/239 of

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

[2] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6).

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27 December 2013, which addressed the convening in 2016 of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III),

Reaffirming the outcome document, entitled "The future we want", of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,[3] in particular paragraphs 134 to 137 on sustainable cities and human settlements, in which, inter alia, it is recognized that cities are engines of economic growth which, if well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies,

Recognizing that, while significant progress has been made in implementing the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements[4] and the Habitat Agenda,[5] challenges remain, such as the rapid urbanization process in large parts of the developing world, the continuing increase in the number of urban slum dwellers in the world, the negative impact of environmental degradation on human settlements, including climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity, and the increasing vulnerability of urban settlements to natural and human-made disasters,

Reiterating its support for the World Urban Forum and recognizing that it is the foremost global arena for interaction among policymakers, local government leaders, non-governmental stakeholders and expert practitioners in the field of human settlements, and expressing its appreciation to the Government of Colombia and the city of Medellín for hosting the seventh session of the Forum from 5 to 11 April 2014, which was attended by more than 22,000 persons from more than 140 countries,

Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution 68/239, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to mobilize the expertise of the United Nations system as a whole, including the regional commissions, and of other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, for the Habitat III preparatory process,

Recalling also the commitment of Member States and the efforts of other stakeholders to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements,

Emphasizing the importance of the wide participation of all relevant stakeholders, including local authorities, in the promotion of sustainable urbanization and settlements,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[6] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[7]

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[3] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[5] Ibid., annex II.

[6] See A/68/328.

[7] A/68/332.

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) on its first session, and endorses its recommendation that the second session of the Preparatory Committee be held from 14 to 16 April 2015;

3. *Recalls* resolution 68/309, in which the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group would be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, and calls upon UN-Habitat to continue its contribution to the development of the post-2015 development agenda in order to provide expert advice on sustainable urbanization;

4. *Continues to encourage* giving appropriate consideration to sustainable urbanization in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Notes* the holding of the Climate Summit in September 2014, and, given the importance of cities in mitigating and adapting to the consequences of climate change, recognizes the key role of UN-Habitat in coordinating the support of cities and mayors through the Compact of Mayors and in initiating programmes that can bring rapid benefits to developing countries, and encourages member States to support these initiatives;

6. *Welcomes* the offer by the Government of Ecuador to host the Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held in Quito from ____ to ____ 2016;

7. *Decides* that the Conference shall be composed of six plenary meetings, on the basis of two meetings a day, and six high-level round-table sessions to be held concurrently with the plenary meetings, except during the opening and closing plenary meetings, and that multi-stakeholder segments, side events and other events shall be held during the same hours as the plenary and the round tables and shall constitute an official part of the Conference;

8. *Recalls* its decisions in resolution 67/216 on the objective and results of the Conference, and decides that the third session of the Preparatory Committee shall be held in ____, for a period of five days during the seventieth session of the General Assembly in the months of April and May 2016, to complete the preparatory work of the Conference;

9. *Emphasizes* the need for effective coordination between the preparatory process for the Conference and the preparations for the summit to be held in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, in order to promote coherence and to minimize duplication of effort, and invites the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee to prepare the draft outcome document of the Conference based on inputs from broad regional and thematic consultations among all stakeholders and circulate it no later than 15 January 2016;

10. *Encourages* Member States to participate at the highest possible political level in the Preparatory Committee and the Conference itself and to give appropriate consideration at the national, regional and local levels to a new urban agenda and commit to defining it, together with all relevant stakeholders;

11. *Recalls* resolution 24/14 of 19 April 2013 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat on the inputs and support required for the preparatory process for the

United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) to be met by regular budget and voluntary contributions, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate funding for the biennium 2016-2017 for Habitat III, with a view to ensuring a solid resource base for the Conference;

12. *Expresses concern* about the fact that there were no funds available for the participation of developing countries in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat III;

13. *Urges* Member States and international and bilateral donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions and foundations, to continue to support the national, regional and global preparations for Habitat III through voluntary contributions to the Habitat III trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in meetings of the Preparatory Committee and in the Conference itself, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13 of resolution 67/216;

14. *Urges* international and bilateral donors, as well as the private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so, to support the preparations for the Conference through voluntary contributions to the trust fund and to support the participation of representatives of developing countries in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee and in the Conference itself, and especially to ensure the availability of funds for the effective participation of developing countries in the second session of the Preparatory Committee;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference to continue to mobilize the expertise of the United Nations system as a whole, including the regional commissions, and of other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations for the Habitat III preparatory process, in order to continue to reinforce the secretariat;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the effective participation of local Governments and all other stakeholders in the preparatory process and the Conference itself and, inter alia, to expedite the preparations of Habitat III national reports and their submission to the Habitat III secretariat no later than December 2014;

17. *Also calls upon* Member States to continue to include in their planned regional meetings, such as the regular sessions of regional ministerial conferences on housing and urban development, as well as of other relevant regional intergovernmental meetings, discussions on Habitat III, so as to facilitate the provision of regional inputs to the preparatory process for the Conference;

18. *Decides* that the major groups and the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council must register in order to participate;

19. *Also decides* that non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council wishing to attend and contribute to the Conference, and whose work is relevant to the subject of the Conference, may participate as observers in the Conference as well as in the preparatory meetings, in accordance with the provisions contained in part VII of Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and subject to the approval of the Preparatory Committee in

plenary meeting, and that, while respecting fully the provisions contained in rule 57 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, such a decision should be made by consensus;

20. *Notes with appreciation*, as reported by the Secretary-General in his report submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/239,[8] that the discussions among stakeholders gathered at the seventh session of the World Urban Forum provided, inter alia, an important contribution to Habitat III and that in those discussions it was recognized that Habitat III was a unique opportunity to develop a new urban agenda that could contribute to harnessing urbanization as a positive force for present and future generations and to advancing the quest for equity and shared prosperity;

21. *Takes note* of the Medellín declaration, adopted at the seventh session of the World Urban Forum, in which Governments, the private sector, international organizations, academia, professionals, civil society and other social actors reaffirmed the importance of cities in sustainable development;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General of the Conference to include the eighth session of the World Urban Forum in the Habitat III preparatory process in order to enhance active participation and effective contribution by all relevant stakeholders;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to provide, in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, all appropriate support to the Secretary-General of the Conference and to the work of the preparatory process and the Conference, while promoting inter-agency support to the maximum possible extent;

24. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, including the Urban Basic Services Trust Fund and the technical cooperation trust funds, and invites Governments in a position to do so and other stakeholders to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions to support the development of the additional capacity required for the implementation of new priorities in the strategic plan for the period 2014-2019, especially cities and climate change, urban land and legislation, urban design, urban economy, renewable energy for cities and sustainable urban transport, as well as disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation;

25. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Nairobi headquarters location of UN-Habitat, and requests the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to continue efforts to improve its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability in supporting the implementation of its mandate;

27. *Recognizes* that, over the years, the responsibilities of UN-Habitat have increased considerably in their scope and complexity and that, in addition to its original mandate, the requirement to provide substantive and technical support to

[8] A/69/298.

developing countries has increased in a number of new areas related to sustainable cities and human settlements, as reflected in its strategic plan for 2014-2019, especially cities and climate change, urban land and legislation, urban design, urban economy, renewable energy for cities and sustainable urban transport, as well as disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation;

28. *Underlines* that UN-Habitat should be provided with secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil its mandate for the timely and effective implementation of its strategic plan for 2014-2019, and requests the Secretary-General to address the allocation of adequate resources for the Programme in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 for effective follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the strategic plan for 2014-2019;

29. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States and Habitat Agenda partners to formulate and implement sustainable urban development policies that promote just, resilient and inclusive cities, considering the contributions of all relevant stakeholders, and with a particular focus on the needs of women and those who are most vulnerable, including children and youth, older persons, persons living with disability, rural to urban migrants, internally displaced people and indigenous peoples;

30. *Requests* Member States to promote the role of urbanization as a transformational force for achieving and advancing sustainable national development, as highlighted by the Economic and Social Council at its first integration segment;

31. *Also requests* Member States to adopt an integrated approach to sustainable urbanization and human settlements that engages all key stakeholders, including local authorities, in order to produce innovative solutions to foster economic, environmental and social sustainability;

32. *Calls upon* Member States to take into account the interlinkages among the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable urbanization and human settlements in the formulation of policies, plans and programmes at the local, national and international levels;

33. *Requests* Member States to implement, through appropriate urban planning and design policies, sustainable transport systems that focus on accessibility and on how to bring people and places together, including public transport and non-motorized modes of mobility;

34. *Also requests* Member States to integrate equity into sustainable urbanization policies in order to address adequately the structural problems and challenges of poverty and inequality facing many cities;

35. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including an update on progress made in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III);

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

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Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Follow-up to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014): Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/163 of 20 December 2010 and other previous resolutions on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

Also recalling that at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Brazil from 20 to 22 June 2012, Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives resolved to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,[1]

Noting the organization by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan, from 10 to 12 November 2014, hosted by the Government of Japan,

1. *Takes note* of the Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development, as endorsed by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-seventh session and transmitted to Member States by the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Invites* Governments to take steps to implement the Global Action Programme;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 66/288, annex.

[2] See A/69/76.

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3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as the lead agency for education for sustainable development, to provide coordination for the implementation of the Global Action Programme, in cooperation with Governments, United Nations system organizations, funds and programmes, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to include a report on the World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in the review of the implementation of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, for submission to the General Assembly at its seventieth session.

Declaration on Sustainable Development[2] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[3] in particular paragraph 37 (i) thereof, and the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled the "Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway)",[4]

Reaffirming the Hyogo Declaration[5] and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[6]

Noting the convening of the Climate Summit by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2014,

Acknowledging the importance of the ongoing efforts to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation across sustainable development efforts, including taking into account the future impacts of El Niño in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities,

Recognizing that the El Niño phenomenon is expected to occur in late 2014 or early 2015 and that it is likely to have a global impact,

Recognizing also that most of the negative effects will occur in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,[7] in particular the annex to the report, entitled "Update on international cooperation to reduce the impact of El Niño/La Niña", and calls upon the international community to make further efforts to assist countries affected by this phenomenon;

2. *Recognizes* the continued efforts being made by the Governments of Ecuador and Spain, the World Meteorological Organization and the inter-agency secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to support the International Research Centre on El Niño at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and encourages them and other members of the international community to continue such contributions for the advancement of the Centre;

3. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken so far to strengthen the International Research Centre on El Niño, through collaboration with international monitoring centres, including the national oceanographic institutions, and encourages further efforts to enhance regional and international recognition of and support for the Centre and to develop tools for decision makers and government authorities for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;

4. *Notes* the contribution of the International Research Centre on El Niño as a reference centre on El Niño, including through developing a new climatic database for El Niño/Southern Oscillation-sensitive countries, carrying out applied research

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[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[4] *Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014* (A/CONF.223/10), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

[5] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 1.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2.

[7] A/69/364.

in climate change and vulnerability assessments in highlands, coastal zones and marine-protected and urban areas and providing professional training in the Americas, and encourages the sharing of best practices and lessons learned with climate centres located in other El Niño-affected regions;

5. *Notes also* the assistance provided to Governments by the International Research Centre on El Niño in the development of early warning systems that allow for the implementation of anticipatory risk reduction measures that contribute to the reduction of the potential human, economic and environmental impact of the phenomenon;

6. *Recognizes* the technical and scientific support of the World Meteorological Organization in producing regionally coordinated monthly and seasonal forecasts, in particular its establishment of a consensus mechanism for the development of updates on El Niño/La Niña conditions, which receives contributions from several climate centres, including the International Research Centre on El Niño;

7. *Encourages* the World Meteorological Organization, in this regard, to continue to strengthen collaboration and the exchange of data and information with relevant institutions;

8. *Notes* the convening of the third International Conference on El Niño-Southern Oscillation from 12 to 14 November 2014 in Guayaquil, Ecuador, which will provide an opportunity to synthesize progress in research on the El Niño phenomenon, address linkages between climate and society and share experiences on El Niño vulnerability assessment methodologies;

9. *Welcomes* the convening of the third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, and acknowledges the ongoing preparatory process for the Conference , which is taking place in Geneva;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, the relevant United Nations organs, funds and programmes, in particular those taking part in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the international community to adopt, as appropriate, the measures necessary to further enhance the services provided by the International Research Centre on El Niño, and encourages the international community to provide scientific, technical and financial assistance and cooperation for this purpose, as well as to strengthen, as appropriate, other centres devoted to the study of the El Niño phenomenon;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to urgently provide financial, technical and capacity-building support to countries that are likely to be affected by the El Niño phenomenon;

12. *Underlines* the importance of maintaining the El Niño/Southern Oscillation observation system, continuing research into extreme weather events, improving forecasting skills and developing appropriate policies for reducing the impact of the El Niño phenomenon and other extreme weather events, and emphasizes the need to further develop and strengthen these institutional capacities in all countries, in particular developing countries;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, under the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", a section on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 19 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 60/195 of 22 December 2005, 64/200 of 21 December 2009, 65/157 of 20 December 2010, 66/199 of 22 December 2011, 67/209 of 21 December 2012 and 68/211 of 20 December 2013, and taking into consideration all other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development entitled "The future we want",[1] in particular the decisions related to disaster risk reduction,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] Agenda 21,[3] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[6]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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Recalling also the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[7] and the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,[8]

Recalling further resolution 68/309, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals[9] and decided that the report should be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting the Climate Summit hosted by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2014,

Noting that 26 December 2014 marks the tenth anniversary of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster, which struck the Indian Ocean and South-East Asian regions and killed approximately 240,000 people, affecting the lives of victims and their families, and resulted in severe socioeconomic and environmental damage,

Recalling that the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will be held in Japan from 14 to 18 March 2015, will review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[10] and adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/211;[11]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the continued substantive consideration of the issue of disaster risk reduction, and encourages Member States and the relevant United Nations bodies to take into consideration the important role of disaster risk reduction activities for, inter alia, the achievement of sustainable development;

3. *Strongly encourages* giving appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters within the post-2015 development agenda;

4. *Reiterates its appreciation* to the Government of Japan for its generous offer to host the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and its generous pledge to cover the costs of the Conference, welcomes the voluntary contributions already made to facilitate the participation in the Conference of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and invites those States that have not yet done so to make such voluntary contributions;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Switzerland for hosting the meetings of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Preparatory Committee for the Third World Conference;

6. *Welcomes* the work of the ongoing preparatory process for the Third World Conference, which is being carried out in Geneva;

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[7] Resolution 65/1.
[8] Resolution 68/6.
[9] A/68/970.
[10] A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.
[11] A/69/364.

7. *Reiterates its strong encouragement* of the promotion of a complementary and coherent approach to the relationship among the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, the post-2015 development agenda and the climate change intergovernmental process;

8. *Also reiterates its invitation* to Member States, all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental agencies and organizations, including regional development banks, to participate actively in the Third World Conference, and encourages major groups, as identified in Agenda 21,[3] and other relevant stakeholders, to contribute further to and participate actively in the Conference, according to the rules of procedure agreed upon by its Preparatory Committee;

9. *Further reiterates* the importance of regional coordination in the framework of the preparatory process in order to promote broad participation in the Third World Conference, and welcomes in this regard the deliberations of the regional platforms and meetings which have been held in Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Italy, Nigeria and Thailand;

10. *Takes note* of the update on progress regarding the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters[10] at the national, regional and global levels, as contained in the report entitled "Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action: summary of reports 2007-2013", and notes the support work of intergovernmental organizations and other relevant bodies in this regard;

11. *Acknowledges* the increasing demands addressed to the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and the importance of disaster risk reduction in the work of the United Nations, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide adequate funds and human resources, beginning in the biennium 2016-2017, to enable the secretariat to effectively respond to the growing needs reflected in the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the outcome document of the Third World Conference to the attention of Member States, relevant international and regional organizations, multilateral financial institutions and the regional development banks, as well as relevant intergovernmental processes and conferences;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "International Strategy for Disaster Reduction";

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the outcome of the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

United Nations A/C.2/69/L.19

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (e)
Sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 68/213 of 20 December 2013, as well as other resolutions relating to the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1]

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[2] in which the Conference, inter alia, recognized the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil, particularly its contribution to economic growth, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food security, eradicating poverty, women's empowerment, addressing climate change and improving water availability, stressed that desertification, land degradation and drought are challenges of a global dimension that continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries, stressed also the particular challenges this poses for Africa, the least developed countries and the landlocked developing countries, expressed deep concern at the devastating consequences of cyclical drought and famine in Africa, in particular in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, and called for urgent action through short-, medium- and long-term measures at all levels,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[2] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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Recalling further that the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development recognized the need for urgent action to reverse land degradation and, in view of this, for striving to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world in the context of sustainable development, which should act to catalyse financial resources from a range of public and private sources,

Noting that sustainable land use and striving to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world in drylands would contribute to easing forced migration flows and reducing fighting over land and water resources in the degraded areas,

Concerned by the devastating consequences of extreme weather phenomena in arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid regions, characterized by recurrent and long spells of drought, flooding and increasing frequency and severity of dust-storms and sandstorms, and their negative impact on the environment and the economy,

Emphasizing the need to promote sustainable land management, sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded lands in order to combat desertification, land degradation and drought,

Noting that avoiding additional land degradation, especially in arid, semi-arid and dry subhumid areas, while restoring degraded land, is crucial in order for the rural poor to achieve food security and access to energy and water,

Noting also the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation at all levels among the parties to and the secretariats of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[3] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[4] while respecting their individual mandates,

Further noting that desertification, land degradation, drought and climate change are intertwined, with each fuelling the other, in a cycle that is impeding global efforts to promote sustainable development,

Expressing concern about the fact that currently, 2 billion hectares of land have been lost to degradation and desertification, with many regions experiencing more frequent, prolonged periods of drought or flooding, leading to the loss of fertile top-soil through erosion, and that as land becomes degraded, it loses the capacity to support livelihoods, forcing communities to invade forests and wetlands in search of fertile land,

Noting that the lost land, if recovered, would, inter alia, contribute to improving food security and nutrition in the affected countries and in the process could contribute to, inter alia, the absorption of carbon emissions,

Underlining the cross-sectoral nature of desertification, land degradation and drought mitigation, including their economic, social and environmental dimensions, and in this regard inviting all relevant United Nations organizations to cooperate with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, within their respective mandates, in supporting an effective response to those challenges,

Welcoming the offer of the Government of Turkey to host the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in 2015,

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;[5]

2. *Calls upon* Member States to take urgent action to reverse desertification, land degradation and drought, as appropriate, with the assistance of the United Nations system, relevant regional and international organizations, multilateral agencies, major groups and other stakeholders;

3. *Reaffirms its resolve*, in accordance with the Convention, to take coordinated action, nationally, regionally and internationally, to globally monitor land degradation and restore degraded lands;

4. *Recalls* its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and decided that the report of the Open Working Group shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, and to give appropriate attention to the issues of desertification, land degradation and drought in the negotiation of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Encourages* the coordination and collaboration of all stakeholders in enhancing the resilience and harnessing the potential of the affected countries;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods and indicators for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts under way to promote scientific research in accordance with the Convention, and in this respect invites the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,[1] the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[3] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[4] within their respective mandates, to collaborate on their activities whenever they are related to desertification, drought and land degradation;

7. *Reiterates* the need for cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information, forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as to dust-storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and subregional levels, and in this regard invites States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems;

8. *Decides* to include in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2015-2016 the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and its subsidiary bodies;

9. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa";

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[5] A/69/317, sect. II.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (i)
Sustainable development:
promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/7 of 16 October 1998, 54/215 of 22 December 1999, 55/205 of 20 December 2000, 56/200 of 21 December 2001, 58/210 of 23 December 2003, 60/199 of 22 December 2005, 62/197 of 19 December 2007, 64/206 of 21 December 2009 and 66/206 of 22 December 2011, as well as resolution 65/151 of 20 December 2010 on the International Year of Sustainable Energy for All and resolution 67/215 of 21 December 2012, in which it decided to declare 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,

Recalling also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[2]

Reaffirming the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[3] and of Agenda 21,[4] and recalling the recommendations and conclusions contained in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[5] and the outcome

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 60/1.

[2] Resolution 65/1.

[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[6]

Recalling the high-level event on Sustainable Energy for All, which was held at its sixty-seventh session and which focused on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies,

Noting the launch of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, on 5 June 2014, as part of the first annual Sustainable Energy for All Forum, and noting also the initial two-year focus on energy for women, children and health,

Taking note of the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Apia, from 1 to 4 September 2014, entitled "Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway)",[7] in particular the call for actions to promote sustainable energy in small island developing States,

Noting the conclusion of the Secretary-General's Climate Summit, held on 23 September 2014 at United Nations Headquarters, as well as national and joint announcements made in relation to energy,

Recalling its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals[8] and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group would be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda,

Stressing the importance of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, as acknowledged in the report of the Open Working Group,

Concerned that the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services is an important factor that directly affects efforts towards poverty eradication, the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the developing world,

Deeply concerned that 2.6 billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that 1.3 billion people are without electricity and that, even when energy services are available, millions of poor people are unable to pay for them,

Emphasizing that the increased use and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy for sustainable development could make a significant contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing also the need to take further action to mobilize the provision of adequate financial resources of sufficient quality and arriving in a timely manner, as well as the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the provision of the efficient and wider use of energy sources, in particular new and renewable sources of energy,

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[6] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[7] *Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014* (A/CONF.223/10), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] A/68/970.

Reaffirming that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing the need for the creation of an enabling environment at all levels for investment and sustained financing,

Noting with appreciation the work of the International Renewable Energy Agency, which is aimed at promoting the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy,

Highlighting the importance of the empowerment of developing countries as the way to achieve a rapid expansion of new and renewable sources of energy worldwide,

Stressing the need for a coherent, integrated approach to energy issues and the promotion of synergies across the global energy agenda for sustainable development, with a focus on eradicating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,[9] and calls for the rapid implementation of the strategic objectives as defined in the global plan of action for the Decade, as described in the report;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Director General of the International Renewable Energy Agency on its proposed work programme and budget for 2014-2015, and encourages the Agency to support its member States in the achievement of their renewable energy objectives;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, a report on the activities of the Decade and related activities within the United Nations system for submission to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

4. *Stresses* the need to increase the share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy mix as an important contribution to achieving universal access to sustainable modern energy services, and recognizes that the activities of countries in broader energy-related matters are prioritized according to their specific challenges, capacities and circumstances, including their energy mix;

5. *Emphasizes* that access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services for all, improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development and should be duly considered in the deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda;

6. *Recognizes* that the current share of new and renewable sources of energy in the global energy supply is still low owing to, among other factors, high costs and lack of access to appropriate technologies, and calls for action to achieve economic viability of new and renewable sources of energy through enhanced research and development support along with appropriate policy initiatives and investments at the national and international levels, with Governments working in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector;

[9] A/69/395.

7. *Calls upon* Governments of developed countries to take further action to mobilize the provision of financial resources, technology transfer on concessional and preferential terms, capacity-building and the diffusion of new and existing environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;[5]

8. *Encourages* efforts by Governments aimed at creating and developing an enabling environment at all levels to ensure the promotion and use of new and renewable sources of energy;

9. *Emphasizes* the need to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources for sustainable development, and takes into consideration the diversity of situations, national policies and specific needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

10. *Reaffirms its determination* to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality;

11. *Recognizes* the importance of giving appropriate consideration to energy issues in the elaboration of the post 2015 development agenda;

12. *Calls upon* Governments, as well as relevant international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of new and renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources, which could meet the growing need for energy services in the longer term to achieve sustainable development;

13. *Calls upon* Member States to galvanize efforts to make universal access to sustainable modern energy services a priority, as such services contribute to poverty eradication, improve the quality of life, reduce inequality, save lives, improve health and help to provide for basic human needs, as well as curb environmental risks, including those associated with climate change, and stresses that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality;

14. *Encourages* the development of viable market-oriented strategies that could result in the most rapid reduction in the cost of new and renewable sources of energy and increase the competitiveness of those technologies, including through the adoption, as appropriate, of public policies for research, development and market deployment;

15. *Reiterates* its call upon all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as regional funding institutions and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support, as appropriate, efforts aimed at the development of the energy sector in developing countries and countries with economies in transition on the basis of environment-friendly new and renewable sources of energy of demonstrated viability, while taking fully into account the development structure of energy-based economies of developing countries, and to assist in the attainment of the levels of investment necessary to expand energy supplies, including beyond urban areas;

16. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of stable and predictable financial resources and technical assistance,

and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of new and renewable sources of energy;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy, including measures to improve access to such technologies;

18. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities around the world, and to include in his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session the results of related actions;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", the sub-item entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 61/194 of 20 December 2006, 62/188 of 19 December 2007, 63/211 of 19 December 2008, 64/195 of 21 December 2009, 65/147 of 20 December 2010, 66/192 of 22 December 2011, 67/201 of 21 December 2012 and 68/206 of 20 December 2013 on the oil slick on Lebanese shores,

Reaffirming the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, especially principle 7 of the Declaration of the Conference,[1] in which States were requested to take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas,

Emphasizing the need to protect and preserve the marine environment in accordance with international law,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] especially principle 16, in which it was stipulated that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, and taking into account also chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[3]

Noting with great concern the environmental disaster caused by the destruction by the Israeli Air Force on 15 July 2006 of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of El-Jiyeh electric power plant in Lebanon, resulting in an oil slick that covered the entirety of the Lebanese coastline, extended to the Syrian coastline and hindered efforts to achieve sustainable development, as already highlighted by the General

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

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Assembly in its resolutions 61/194, 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201 and 68/206,

Noting that the Secretary General expressed grave concern at the lack of any acknowledgement on the part of the Government of Israel of its responsibilities vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill,

Recalling that, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 68/206, it reiterated its request to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon and other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, and recognizing the conclusion of the Secretary-General that this request of the Assembly has yet to be implemented,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General concluded that this oil spill is not covered by any of the international oil spill compensation funds and thus merits special consideration, and recognizing that further consideration needs to be given to the option of securing the relevant compensation from the Government of Israel,

Acknowledging also the conclusions on measuring and quantifying the environmental damage set out in the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

Noting again with appreciation the assistance offered by donor countries and international organizations for the clean-up operations and the early recovery and reconstruction of Lebanon through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the Athens Coordination Meeting on the response to the marine pollution incident in the Eastern Mediterranean, held on 17 August 2006, as well as the Stockholm Conference for Lebanon's Early Recovery, held on 31 August 2006,

Acknowledging that the Secretary-General has welcomed the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, under its existing mechanism, and expressing concern that to date no contributions have been made to the Trust Fund,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Reiterates*, for the ninth consecutive year, its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant, for the achievement of sustainable development in Lebanon;

3. *Considers* that the oil slick has heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and partially polluted Syrian shores and consequently has had serious implications for livelihoods and the economy of Lebanon, owing to the adverse implications for natural resources, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism, and for human health in the country;

4. *Welcomes* the conclusions in the report of the Secretary-General,[4] in which he stated that studies show that the value of the damage to Lebanon amounted to $856.4 million in 2014, and requests the Secretary-General to urge United Nations bodies and agencies and other relevant organizations involved in the initial assessment of the relevant environmental damage to undertake, within existing

[4] A/69/313.

resources, a further study, building on, inter alia, the initial work of the World Bank presented in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session,[5] with a view to measuring and quantifying the environmental damage sustained by neighbouring countries;

5. *Reiterates its request* in this regard to the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the aforementioned damage and to other countries directly affected by the oil slick, such as the Syrian Arab Republic, whose shores have been partially polluted, for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction, including the restoration of the marine environment, in particular in the light of the conclusion contained in the report of the Secretary-General that there remains grave concern at the lack of implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly on the subject vis-à-vis reparations and compensation to the Government and people of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic affected by the oil spill;

6. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the efforts of the Government of Lebanon and those of Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the initiation of clean-up and rehabilitation operations on the polluted shores, and encourages Member States and the above-mentioned entities to continue their financial and technical support to the Government of Lebanon towards achieving the completion of clean-up and rehabilitation operations, with the aim of preserving the ecosystem of Lebanon and that of the Eastern Mediterranean Basin;

7. *Welcomes* the agreement of the Lebanon Recovery Fund to host the Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management, from clean-up to safe disposal of oily waste, of this environmental disaster resulting from the destruction of the oil storage tanks at El-Jiyeh electric power plant;

8. *Notes* that in his report the Secretary-General urged Member States, international organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue their support for Lebanon in this matter, in particular for the rehabilitation activities on the Lebanese coast and in the broader recovery efforts, and stated that such international effort should be intensified, since Lebanon is still engaged in the treatment of wastes and the monitoring of recovery, reiterates its invitation to States and the international donor community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize international technical and financial assistance, in order to ensure that the Trust Fund has sufficient and adequate resources;

9. *Recognizes* the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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[5] A/62/343.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 21
Globalization and interdependence

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Towards a New International Economic Order

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Recalling the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, as set out in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), respectively, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session, on 1 May 1974,

Recalling also its resolutions 63/224 of 19 December 2008, 64/209 of 21 December 2009, 65/167 of 20 December 2010 and 67/217 of 21 December 2012,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[2]

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[3]

Recalling further the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives contained therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] Resolution 65/1.

[3] Resolution 66/288, annex.

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Stressing the need to fulfil all financing for development commitments, including those contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[4] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[5] and other relevant outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Noting that there have been systemic challenges to the global economic architecture demanding a review of global economic governance,

Concerned about the multiple interrelated and mutually exacerbating current global crises, in particular the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy prices, the food crisis and the challenges posed by climate change, which have a negative impact on the development prospects of developing countries, threaten to further widen the gap between developed and developing countries, including the technological and income gap, and could further undermine the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Also concerned, in this regard, that, although certain regions have made some progress, more than half of workers in the developing world, about 1.5 billion people, live in vulnerable employment situations, and approximately one in five people in the developing regions live on less than 1.25 United States dollars a day,

Underlining the need for a more sustainable economic growth and recovery, and recognizing that this goal can be achieved through inclusive multilateralism and the equal participation of all countries, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing that innovative and enhanced approaches to financing for development are needed to address the challenges posed by the current global economic situation, poverty and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing that these approaches should neither be a substitute for nor negatively affect the level of traditional sources of development financing, including official development assistance, and that they need to be developed in a spirit of partnership, cooperation and solidarity, bearing in mind the common interests and national priorities of each country,

Recognizing also that many relevant aspects of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order have not been implemented and that, consequently, many developing countries continue to face significant challenges to their development prospects, including vulnerability to external shocks and lack of adequate representation in global economic governance,

Recognizing further the role played by regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as well as regional economic integration, based on equality of partnership, in strengthening international cooperation with the objective of

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[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

facilitating economic coordination and cooperation for development, the achievement of development goals and the sharing of best practices and knowledge,

Recognizing that widespread financial deregulation has contributed to larger net capital outflows from developing countries to developed countries,

Concerned that excessively expansionary monetary policies and the ensuing competitive currency devaluations pursued by developed countries have an effect equivalent to across-the-board export subsidy and a generalized increase in import tariffs, which thus nullify or impair existing World Trade Organization market access commitments and further hinder the capacity of developing countries to fulfil their commitments to implement all the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Stressing the need for policy space to allow the formulation of national development strategies by developing countries, aimed at bringing prosperity for all,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues in the light of the New International Economic Order";[6]

2. *Reaffirms* the need to continue working towards a new international economic order based on the principles of equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest, cooperation and solidarity among all States;

3. *Also reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

4. *Further reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and reaffirms the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

5. *Decides* to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development at its seventy-first session, and in that regard requests the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues, as well as possible ways and means to overcome those challenges, bearing in mind the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and the principles contained therein, and the preparations for the post-2015 development agenda, in the light of the relevant principles contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order[7] and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.[8]

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[6] A/69/203.

[7] Resolution 3201 (S-VI).

[8] Resolution 3202 (S-VI).

United Nations A/C.2/69/L.23

General Assembly

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23 October 2014

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 23 (c)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: women in development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

World Survey on the Role of Women in Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/104 of 20 December 1995, 52/195 of 18 December 1997, 54/210 of 22 December 1999, 56/188 of 21 December 2001, 58/206 of 23 December 2003, 59/248 of 22 December 2004, 60/210 of 22 December 2005, 62/206 of 19 December 2007, 64/217 of 21 December 2009, 66/216 of 22 December 2011 and 68/227 of 20 December 2013, and all its other resolutions on women in development, and the relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, including the Declaration adopted at its forty-ninth session,[1]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] which focuses on gender equality and sustainable development, and decides to consider the report at its seventieth session under the sub-item entitled "Women in development";

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to update the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development for the consideration of the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session, noting that it should continue to focus on selected emerging development themes that have an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels.

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] A/69/156.

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United Nations A/C.2/69/L.24

General Assembly

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24 October 2014

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 19 (b)
Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Follow-up to and Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] the Mauritius Declaration[3] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),[5] including chapter VII on the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Recalling the outcome document of the high-level review meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] Ibid., annex II.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

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Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in New York on 24 and 25 September 2010,[6]

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[7] including the call for the convening in 2014 of a third international conference on small island developing States,

Recalling its resolutions 67/206 of 21 December 2012, 67/207 of 21 December 2012, 67/290 of 9 July 2013, 68/1 of 20 September 2013, 68/6 of 9 October 2013 and 68/238 of 27 December 2013, and its decision 67/558 of 17 May 2013,

Taking note of the Leaders' Declarations of 2012 and 2014, adopted at the meetings of the Heads of State and Government of the Alliance of Small Island States held in New York on 27 September 2012 and in Apia on 1 September 2014, respectively,

Welcoming the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Apia from 1 to 4 September 2014, and its adoption of the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway),[8]

Expressing its satisfaction that the Conference and its preparatory process provided for the active participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, observers and various intergovernmental organizations, including the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as civil society, the private sector and the major groups representing all the regions of the world,

Welcoming the partnerships announced at the Conference by Governments, international and regional organizations, the private sector, civil society and major groups,

Welcoming also the inaugural meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, held in New York on 24 September 2013, and looking forward to the future meetings of the forum, at which adequate time shall be devoted to the discussion of the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States,

Recognizing that it is crucial to mobilize resources from all sources for the effective implementation of the Samoa Pathway,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Samoa for the excellent facilities, staff and services provided and arrangements made in hosting the Conference, and for the hospitality extended to the participants,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretariat of the United Nations, including the Secretary-General of the Conference, the specialized agencies, the United Nations regional commissions, funds and programmes, and partners as well as those countries that contributed to the Trust Fund for Small Island Developing States, for their contribution to the success of the Conference,

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[6] Resolution 65/2.

[7] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[8] *Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014* (A/CONF.223/10), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

Expressing its appreciation also to the Co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committee for the third International Conference,

Stressing that the development options of small island developing States are limited, recognizing the special case of small island developing States and the challenges they face in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and recognizing also that they will continue to be constrained in meeting those challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the international community,

Recognizing the special challenges and needs of small island developing States, many of which are not on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Reaffirming the need to mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to enable small island developing States to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,

Having considered the report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States,[9]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Reaffirms* the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway),[8] and urges its speedy implementation;

3. *Welcomes* the renewed commitment of the international community to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerability of small island developing States and to seek additional solutions to the major challenges facing them in a concerted manner to support the implementation of the Samoa Pathway;

4. *Urges* Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations, United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, regional commissions, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take timely actions to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Samoa Pathway;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to assist small island developing States in the implementation of the Samoa Pathway, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks;

6. *Calls upon* all partners to integrate the Samoa Pathway into their respective cooperation frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced predictable and targeted support to small island developing States;

7. *Urges* the full and effective implementation of the commitments and partnerships announced at the Conference and the fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Samoa Pathway;

8. *Decides* that the small island developing States partnership framework to be established should be open and adaptable to the priorities and realities of small

[9] A/CONF.223/10.
[10] A/69/319.

island developing States and ensure effective follow-up to their partnerships, in particular the new ones launched in Samoa, with the ability to include new small island developing States partnerships in support of their sustainable development as set out in the Samoa Pathway;

9. *Recalls* paragraphs 116 to 120 of the Samoa Pathway, and requests the Joint Inspection Unit to provide recommendations to assist the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session in determining the parameters of a comprehensive review to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach by the United Nations system to further improve and strengthen its overall effectiveness and delivery with respect to small island developing States and the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action,[2] the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation[4] and the Samoa Pathway;

10. *Also recalls* paragraph 121 of the Samoa Pathway and the need to give due consideration to the priorities of small island developing States in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

11. *Decides* to devote one day at future meetings of the high-level political forum to addressing the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States and the follow-up to and implementation of the Samoa Pathway;

12. *Requests* the United Nations system to mainstream the Samoa Pathway into its work programmes;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway) for the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States".

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General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 21
Globalization and interdependence

Austria: draft resolution

Promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/209 of 22 December 2011,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the outcome documents of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development[2] and of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals[3] held on 25 September 2013, General Assembly resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013, and the ministerial declarations of the high-level segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council,[4]

Acknowledging the processes mandated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, in particular the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, and looking forward to the integration of their proposals, in particular on effective and accountable institutions, in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, as appropriate,

Emphasizing the need to improve the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration,

Emphasizing also that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution 66/288, annex.
[3] Resolution 68/6.
[4] E/HLS/2014/1.

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Stressing the need for capacity-building as a tool to promote development, and welcoming the cooperation of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions with the United Nations in this regard,

Stressing also the need to accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals while elaborating the post-2015 development agenda,

1. *Recognizes* that supreme audit institutions can accomplish their tasks objectively and effectively only if they are independent of the audited entity and are protected against outside influence;

2. *Also recognizes* the important role of supreme audit institutions in promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration, which is conducive to the achievement of national development objectives and priorities as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in promoting greater efficiency, accountability, effectiveness, transparency and efficient and effective receipt and use of public resources for the benefit of citizens;

4. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the Lima Declaration of Guidelines on Auditing Precepts of 1977[5] and the Mexico Declaration on Supreme Audit Institutions Independence of 2007,[6] and encourages Member States to apply, in a manner consistent with their national institutional structures, the principles set out in those Declarations;

5. *Encourages* Member States and relevant United Nations institutions to continue and to intensify their cooperation, including in capacity-building, with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in order to promote good governance by ensuring efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency through strengthened supreme audit institutions;

6. *Acknowledges* the indispensable role of supreme audit institutions in enforcing governmental accountability for the use of resources and the performance of these institutions in achieving development goals;

7. *Welcomes* the vivid interest and active participation of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions in shaping the implementation-related aspects of the post-2015 development agenda;

8. *Calls upon* Member States, in order to strengthen the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration, to give due consideration to independence and capacity-building in respect of supreme audit institutions, and to the improvement of public accounting systems in the post-2015 development agenda.

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[5] Adopted by the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, Lima, 17-26 October 1977.

[6] Adopted by the Nineteenth Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, Mexico City, 5-10 November 2007.

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 22 (a)
Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[2] adopted at the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling its resolutions 68/18 of 4 December 2013 and 68/224 of 20 December 2013,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/29 of 25 July 2014 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,

Expressing its deep concern over the most severe and complex outbreak of Ebola virus disease that has ruthlessly affected three least developed countries, namely, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, which exposes the vulnerability of least

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the G77 and China.

[1] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[2] Ibid., chap. II.

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developed countries to public health emergencies with severe impacts on lives and livelihoods and the economies in these countries,

Emphasizing the need for coordinated implementation and coherent follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and noting the key role of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in this regard, as set out in paragraph 155 of the Programme of Action,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 and 65/286 of 29 June 2011 on the importance of a smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, and reaffirming the aim of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,

Recalling also its invitation to development partners to consider least developed country indicators, gross national income per capita, the human assets index and the economic vulnerability index as part of their criteria for allocating official development assistance,

Noting the holding of the Secretary-General's Climate Summit,[3] on 23 September 2014 at United Nations Headquarters,

Taking note of the Cotonou agenda for productive capacity-building in the least developed countries adopted at the ministerial conference on the theme "New partnerships for productive capacity-building in the least developed countries", held in Cotonou from 28 to 31 July 2014,

Taking note also of the Ministerial Declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting of the least developed countries held in New York on 26 September 2014,[4]

Taking note further of the report of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States on the state of the least developed countries 2014, with the special theme "Extreme poverty eradication in the least developed countries and the post-2015 development agenda",

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020[5] and on strengthening investment promotion regimes for foreign direct investment in the least developed countries;[6]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by many least developed countries in implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action,[2] including by mainstreaming it into relevant planning documents and development strategies, calls upon the least developed countries, with the support of their development partners, to fulfil their commitments and to promote implementation of the Programme of Action, including by integrating its provisions into their national policies and development frameworks and conducting regular reviews with the full involvement of all key

[3] See http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/2014/09/2014-climate-change-summary-chairs-summary/.

[4] A/C.2/69/2, annex.

[5] A/69/95-E/2014/81.

[6] A/69/270.

stakeholders, and in this regard invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, including United Nations regional and functional commissions, the United Nations resident coordinator system and the United Nations country teams to actively support the integration and implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. *Also welcomes* the progress in, and stresses the importance of, mainstreaming the Istanbul Programme of Action into the development cooperation frameworks of development partners, and calls upon the development partners to further integrate the Programme of Action into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to act urgently and decisively, with financial, in-kind and technical support, to stop the transmission of the deadly Ebola virus and to act quickly and collectively to save the lives of the affected people and curb the epidemic, and stresses the need to set up a system-wide emergency public health response mechanism to address health-related emergencies in least developed countries, and in this regard requests the Office of the High Representative to include an item on this issue in the agenda of the next meeting of the Inter-agency Consultative Group for least developed countries with a view to preparing a system-wide strategy and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

5. *Expresses its concern* that all countries, particularly the least developed countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion, glacial lake outburst floods and ocean acidification, which further threaten food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development;

6. *Expresses deep concern* over the decrease in official development assistance to the least developed countries by 9.4 per cent in real terms in 2012, reiterates that official development assistance continues to be the largest source of external financing for the development of the least developed countries and plays an important role in their development, and that progress has been made during the past decade in increasing the flow of official development assistance to the least developed countries, underlines that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieving the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

7. *Recalls* the commitment, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, that donor countries should review their official development assistance commitments in 2015 and consider further enhancing the resources for the least developed countries, and in this regard calls upon donor countries to give high

priority to the least developed countries in terms of their share of the allocation of official development assistance, taking into account their needs, complex challenges and resources gap;

8. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization relating to the least developed countries,[7] takes note of the decisions taken at the Ninth Ministerial Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 7 December 2013, in particular the decision on duty-free and quota-free market access for least developed countries, preferential rules of origin for least developed countries and operationalization of the waiver concerning the provision of preferential treatment to services and service suppliers of least developed countries, calls upon developed countries, and developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so, to take steps towards the goal of realizing the timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the realization by some developed and developing countries of duty-free and quota-free market access for all products from all least developed countries;

9. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action in its eight priority areas, namely, (a) productive capacity, (b) agriculture, food security and rural development, (c) trade, (d) commodities, (e) human and social development, (f) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (g) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and (h) good governance at all levels;

10. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

11. *Calls upon*, in this regard, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as Chair of the United Nations Development Group, to further strengthen the mainstreaming of South-South cooperation, through the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, into the United Nations development system, taking fully into consideration decision 18/1 of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation,[8] especially the initiatives and projects set out therein involving least developed countries;

12. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

13. *Recalls* the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 68/224 that the Secretary-General constitute a high-level panel of experts to carry out a feasibility study, with secretariat support provided by the Office of the High Representative, in order to examine the scope, functions, institutional linkage with

[7] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/69/39), chap. I.

the United Nations and organizational aspects of a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, and requests the Secretary-General to constitute the panel at the earliest possible date, to facilitate the conclusion of its work within the time frame established and to transmit its report and recommendations to the Assembly for its consideration, with a view to operationalizing the technology bank during the seventieth session of the Assembly, if so recommended by the panel;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision that the special needs and development priorities of the least developed countries, including the eight priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action, such as productive capacity-building, including through rapid development of infrastructure and energy, should be given appropriate consideration in the preparatory processes for the post-2015 development agenda, and in this regard invites the Office of the High Representative to continue to extend necessary substantive support to least developed countries in preparing their positions on these matters;

15. *Underlines* the need to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action, reiterates that the Development Cooperation Forum should continue to take into consideration the Istanbul Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development, and stresses the need for providing appropriate space and platforms for structured dialogue between the least developed countries and their development partners;

16. *Stresses* that the least developed countries should receive a special focus throughout the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014-2024), with a view to ensuring the realization of the objective of ensuring access to energy for all by 2030, as well as other energy goals and targets set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action, requests that, in the Secretary-General's coordination of the Decade, within existing resources, the least developed countries should receive such special focus throughout, with a view to ensuring the successful realization of the Decade, and in this regard welcomes the launch in Cotonou on 28 July 2014 of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All with a special focus on least developed countries;

Midterm review

17. *Recalls* paragraph 28 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/29, in which the Council invited the General Assembly to consider conducting a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in accordance with the Programme of Action, and encouraged the Assembly to take a decision at its sixty-ninth session;

18. *Decides* to convene a comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in accordance with paragraph 157 of the Programme of Action, for a period of five days at the highest level possible, including Heads of State and Government, to be preceded by two intergovernmental preparatory committee meetings of a duration of three days each;

19. *Welcomes with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the high-level United Nations conference on the midterm review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

20. *Decides* that the comprehensive high-level midterm review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action shall:

(a) Be held in Turkey from __ to __ in ____ 2016;

(b) Result in an intergovernmentally negotiated and agreed outcome;

(c) Ensure that the summaries of the plenary meetings and other deliberations of the Conference are included in the report of the Conference;

21. *Underlines* that the meeting of the preparatory committee will be preceded by two regional-level preparatory meetings, one in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, which will include Haiti, and the other in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, which will include Yemen, with the regional-level meetings to be supported by broad-based and inclusive country-level preparations, and that the outcomes of the regional-level preparatory meetings should be considered in the global review;

22. *Decides* that the scope of the midterm comprehensive global review shall be as follows:

(a) Undertake a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action by least developed countries and their development partners, share best practices and lessons learned, and identify obstacles and constraints encountered and actions and initiatives needed to overcome them, as well as new challenges and emerging issues;

(b) Reaffirm the global commitment to address the special needs of the least developed countries made at the major United Nations conferences, summits and related processes, including the Fourth United Nations Conference, on the least developed countries and sustainable development goals, as well as other major United Nations, international and regional conferences and processes, in particular the needs related to sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions, and to support the least developed countries in eradicating poverty and integrating beneficially into the global economy by building their productive capacities;

(c) Strengthen and reinvigorate the global partnership for development for least developed countries by agreeing on substantial scaling-up of international support measures and mechanisms in all priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action within a mutual accountability framework between least developed countries and their development partners, in order to ensure the timely, effective and full implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the Decade, as well as of the post-2015 development agenda as it relates to least developed countries;

23. *Underlines* that the Office of the High Representative, as the focal point, in accordance with mandates given by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001, should ensure that the preparations are carried out effectively, and should mobilize and coordinate the active involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system;

24. *Recalls* paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 67/220 of 21 December 2012, in which the Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to include implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action as a standing item on the agenda of the Board, and in this connection invites the Secretary-General to convene a special meeting of the Board during the midterm review conference with a view to ensuring full mobilization of the United Nations system in support of least developed countries and coordinated and timely implementation by the United Nations system of the Istanbul Programme of Action, the midterm conference outcome and the outcomes of all other international and regional conferences and processes as they relate to least developed countries, and requests the Office of the High Representative, as convenor of the Inter-agency Consultative Group for least developed countries, to take the lead in this regard in close cooperation with the secretariat of the Board;

25. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to organize special thematic events in preparation for the midterm review conference;

26. *Requests* the organs, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to undertake sectoral appraisals in their respective fields of competence on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, with special emphasis on areas where implementation has remained insufficient, and to make proposals for new measures as necessary, as further inputs to the preparation for the midterm comprehensive global review, and in this regard affirms that appropriate inter-agency meetings should be convened to ensure the full mobilization and coordination of the entire United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions;

27. *Emphasizes* the importance of country-level preparations as a critical input to the preparatory process for the midterm comprehensive global review and to the implementation of and follow-up to its outcome, in this context calls upon the least developed countries to undertake their national reviews on the implementation of the Programme of Action, with a particular focus on progress, obstacles, constraints, actions and measures necessary to further its implementation, and in this regard invites the United Nations country teams to support least developed countries in the preparation of their national reports, in close collaboration with the Office of the High Representative;

28. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations Development Group, to ensure the full involvement of the United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the least developed countries in the preparations for the midterm comprehensive global review, in particular at the country level, including in the preparation of national reports;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, a comprehensive report, including a review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action by least developed countries and their development partners, for the midterm comprehensive global review;

30. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the full and effective participation of the least developed countries in the comprehensive global midterm review of the

Istanbul Programme of Action and its preparatory process at the national, regional and global levels, invites the Office of the High Representative to provide coordinated support to least developed countries in their own preparatory activities, stresses that adequate resources should be provided, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to mobilize extrabudgetary resources in order to cover the cost of participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the high-level midterm review and the meetings of its preparatory committee;

31. *Calls upon* all Member States to take a positive interest in the preparation of the midterm comprehensive global review and to be represented at a high level in the plenary meeting of the review, with a view to reaching a successful outcome;

Graduation

32. *Notes with appreciation* that several least developed countries have expressed their intention to reach the status of graduation by 2020, invites them to start the preparations for their graduation and transition strategy, and reiterates its request to all relevant organizations of the United Nations system, led by the Office of the High Representative, to extend necessary support in this regard, in a coordinated and coherent manner;

33. *Invites* the Committee for Development Policy to continue to give due consideration to the specific constraints and vulnerabilities faced by different least developed countries, including small island and landlocked least developed countries, least developed countries with mountains and fragile ecology, low-lying coastal least developed countries, and least developed countries with large segments of the population living in extreme poverty, high dependency on primary commodity exports, low agricultural productivity and food insecurity, climate, environmental and natural disaster vulnerability, public health insecurity and energy insecurity, as well as those caught in and emerging from conflict;

34. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Nepal to host a ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific least developed countries on graduation and the post-2015 development agenda in Kathmandu from 16 to 18 December 2014, and looks forward to its successful outcome;

Investment promotion regime

35. *Recognizes* that foreign direct investment constitutes a dominant part of private capital flows to least developed countries and plays a complementary and catalytic role in building and strengthening productive capacity in these countries, also recognizes that least developed countries have made strong efforts to attract increased foreign direct investment flows and enhance the benefits of these flows for their economies, which have been complemented by actions by their development partners, which appear to have had a positive impact, as indicated by a significant rise in foreign direct investment flows to least developed countries in recent years, and expresses its concern that the total share of foreign direct investment to least developed countries in the total global flows remains only around 1.7 per cent, underscoring that much more needs to be done;

36. *Underlines* the need for stronger and more focused policies, strategies and mechanisms by least developed countries, home countries of foreign direct

investment, international organizations and other stakeholders to substantially increase foreign direct investment flows to least developed countries in the coming years, recalls the decision, contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action and recalled in resolution 67/220, to adopt, expand and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries, and decides to establish an international investment support centre for least developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations to provide a one-stop arrangement to help stimulate foreign direct investment in least developed countries, which can make available the following interrelated and mutually reinforcing services:

(a) An information depository for investment facilities in least developed countries;

(b) Technical support to assist least developed countries in negotiating complex large-scale contracts;

(c) Advisory support in dispute resolution;

(d) Risk insurance and guarantees, in close collaboration with the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

Cotonou follow-up

37. *Acknowledges* the Cotonou agenda for productive capacity-building in the least developed countries, which was adopted at the ministerial conference held in Cotonou from 28 to 31 July 2014 on the theme "New partnerships for productive capacity-building in the least developed countries", takes note with satisfaction that a number of important initiatives were announced during the conference, and invites all stakeholders to take appropriate actions for the implementation and follow-up of the Cotonou agenda, in particular the key initiatives;

38. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Groups of countries in special situations", a new sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: new partnerships for building productive capacities and private sector development in least developed countries";

39. *Recognizes* that the activities relating to the least developed countries carried out within the Secretariat need to be further coordinated and consolidated in order to ensure effective monitoring and follow-up of the Istanbul Programme of Action, led by the Office of the High Representative, and to provide well-coordinated support to realizing the goal of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

40. *Notes* the work of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for least developed countries led by the Office of the High Representative, reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General to appropriately integrate it within the framework of the High-level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, notes the steps taken by the Chief Executives Board and the High-level Committee in supporting coordination and follow-up of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action on a system-wide basis, also reiterates its invitation to the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the Chief Executives Board, to include implementation of the Istanbul

Programme of Action in the agenda of the Board, encourages the Office of the High Representative, in close cooperation with the secretariat of the Board, to finalize a toolkit for mainstreaming the Programme of Action into the work programmes of the United Nations system organizations, and requests the Secretary-General to report on further progress made in this regard;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 and on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/69/L.27

General Assembly

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29 October 2014

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 21 (b)
Globalization and interdependence: culture and sustainable development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Culture and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998, 55/192 of 20 December 2000, 57/249 of 20 December 2002, 65/166 of 20 December 2010 and 66/208 of 22 December 2011, concerning culture and development, 66/288 of 27 July 2012, entitled "The future we want", and 68/223 of 20 December 2013, concerning culture and sustainable development,

Recalling also its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals,[1] and decided that the proposal contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda,

Recalling further the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals convened by the President of the General Assembly on 25 September 2013[2] and the decision contained therein to launch a process of intergovernmental negotiations at the beginning of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, which will lead to the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/68/970.

[2] Resolution 68/6.

Please recycle

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,[3] and in this regard acknowledges the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 68/223, including options for a United Nations consolidated approach on culture and sustainable development;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the discussions in and the Chair's summary of the General Assembly special thematic debate on the role of culture and sustainable development in the post-2015 development agenda, held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 May 2014, at which high-level participants highlighted the paramount importance of integrating culture in the post-2015 development agenda and made recommendations aimed at informing the process of its elaboration;

3. *Acknowledges* that the report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals[1] reflects the important contribution of culture to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, the role of culture as an enabler of sustainable development and its potential as a driver of sustainable development, and in this regard looks forward to fully integrating culture in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Culture and sustainable development", and to maintain the biennial nature of this sub-item.

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[3] A/69/216.

United Nations A/C.2/69/L.28

General Assembly

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29 October 2014

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 17 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002, 58/197 of 23 December 2003, 63/203 of 19 December 2008, 66/185 of 22 December 2011, 67/196 of 21 December 2012 and 68/199 of 20 December 2013,

Noting its resolutions 59/221 of 22 December 2004, 60/184 of 22 December 2005, 61/186 of 20 December 2006, 62/184 of 19 December 2007, 64/188 of 21 December 2009 and 65/142 of 20 December 2010,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development[2] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3] the 2005 World Summit Outcome[4] and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[5]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] Resolution 60/1.

[5] Resolution 63/239, annex.

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Please recycle

Recalling also the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[6]

Recalling further the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[7]

Recalling the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and its outcome documents,[8]

Recalling also the thirteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Doha from 21 to 26 April 2012, and its outcome documents,[9]

Recalling further the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[10]

Reaffirming the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors, and emphasizing that bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute and be complementary to the goals of the multilateral trading system,

Reiterating that development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of all developing countries, especially the least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization,[11]

Reaffirming that agriculture remains a fundamental and key sector for developing countries, and noting the importance of working towards eliminating all forms of protectionism and the commitments to comprehensive negotiations aimed at substantial improvement in market access, substantial reduction in trade-distorting national support and the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect as provided in the mandate from the Doha Work Programme, the framework adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004 and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005,

Recalling the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries,

Recognizing the importance of competition policy and legislation in order to enhance the international competitiveness of developing countries,

Expressing deep concern about the ongoing adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizing evidence of an uneven and fragile recovery, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding

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[6] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[7] Resolution 65/1.

[8] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chaps. I and II.

[9] See TD/500 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

[10] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[11] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

significant efforts that helped contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility in global markets, high unemployment, particularly among youth, indebtedness in some countries and widespread fiscal strains, which pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date,

Noting that, while some developing countries have been the main contributors to recent global economic growth, the economic crisis has reduced their capacity to withstand further shocks, recalling the commitments made to support development and strong, sustained, balanced and inclusive economic growth, and reaffirming the need to work cooperatively to meet development commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Acknowledging that international trade is a powerful tool for delivering inclusive and sustained economic growth and that international trade as an engine for development is a fundamental chapter of the Monterrey Consensus,[2] which provides the conceptual framework for financing the post-2015 development agenda, with poverty eradication as its overarching goal,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development[12] and the report of the Secretary-General;[13]

2. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and also reaffirms the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of facilitating accession to the World Trade Organization and that the accession process should be accelerated without political impediment and in an expeditious and transparent manner for developing countries, in full compliance with the rules of the World Trade Organization, which would contribute to the rapid and full integration of developing countries into the multilateral trading system;

4. *Also emphasizes* the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations;

5. *Expresses serious concern* at the lack of progress in the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations, reiterates the call for the necessary flexibility and political will in order to break the current impasse in the negotiations, and in this regard calls for a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and

[12] A/69/15 (Parts I-IV).
[13] A/69/179.

development-oriented outcome of the Doha Development Agenda multilateral trade negotiations, in keeping with the development mandate of the Doha Ministerial Declaration,[11] the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005;

6. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization relating to the least developed countries, and encourages developed countries, and developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so, to take steps towards the goal of realizing the timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

7. *Emphasizes* the full, timely and effective implementation of the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020;[14]

8. *Reaffirms* the Marrakesh Ministerial Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least Developed and Net Food-importing Developing Countries;

9. *Stresses* the need to remove food export restrictions and extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial, humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme and to not impose them in the future;

10. *Also stresses* the need to increase investment from all sources in agriculture and rural development, including through the provision of technical and financial assistance, as appropriate, to the least developed and net food-importing developing countries, with a view to increasing their agricultural productivity and infrastructure;

11. *Recognizes* the particular challenges that may be faced by small, vulnerable economies to fully benefit from the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances, and in this regard encourages progress in the implementation of the World Trade Organization work programme on small economies, as mandated in the 2001 Doha Ministerial Declaration and the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, which supports their efforts towards sustainable development, and of the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia;

12. *Stresses* the need to identify and develop strategies to expand trade opportunities for women producers and facilitate the active participation of women in national, regional and global trade decision-making structures and processes, thereby ensuring that women- and men-owned businesses and farms have equal opportunities in markets;

13. *Reaffirms* the commitment to address the special development needs of and the challenges faced by landlocked developing countries, and calls for the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit

[14] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

Developing Countries,[15] in accordance with the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;[16]

14. *Welcomes* the convening of the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries from 3 to 5 November 2014 in Vienna;

15. *Also welcomes* the convening of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held from 13 to 16 July 2015 in Addis Ababa;

16. *Further welcomes* the convening of the Seventh United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices in Geneva in 2015;

17. *Welcomes* the convening of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in 2015;

18. *Also welcomes* the convening of the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Lima in 2016;

19. *Expresses concern* about the adoption of unilateral actions that are not consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, harm the exports of all countries, in particular those of developing countries, and have a considerable bearing on the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations and on the achievement and further enhancement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

20. *Notes* that non-tariff measures and non-tariff barriers are gaining attention in international trade, and in this regard recognizes the timeliness of international efforts in the context of the World Trade Organization to address non-tariff measures and to reduce and eliminate arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers;

21. *Recalls* the outcome of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2013, and calls upon Member States to implement all aspects of the Bali package in a balanced manner through an inclusive negotiation process in which the procedural issues of the Agreement on Trade Facilitation are tackled in parallel with the agricultural pillar, including stocking for food security, and the post-Bali work programme, taking into account the priorities of developing countries in that regard, including the urgent priority to eliminate all forms of export subsidies in developed countries, in accordance with the agricultural mandate of the Doha Round;

22. *Notes* the holding in Geneva from 8 to 10 July 2013 of the Fourth Global Review of Aid for Trade, aimed at reviewing progress achieved and identifying additional measures needed to support developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, and stresses the need to implement the aid-for-trade commitments, with sufficient focus on results and impact;

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[15] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[16] Resolution 63/2.

23. *Recognizes* that South-South trade should be strengthened, notes that enhanced market access between developing countries can play a positive role in stimulating South-South trade, and in this regard, inter alia, takes note of the conclusion of the third round of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries, by the adoption, on 15 December 2010, of the São Paulo Round Protocol;

24. *Reiterates* the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, invites the Conference to continue working to enhance its contribution in its three major pillars, namely, consensus-building, research and policy analysis and technical assistance, and calls upon the international community to work towards the strengthening of the Conference;

25. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular to analyse issues of concern to developing countries, placing greater emphasis on practical solutions, to undertake policy analysis, including from a gender perspective, to work with all relevant stakeholders and to support developing countries in building productive national capacities and international competitiveness, including through technical assistance activities;

26. *Recognizes* the role of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and developments in the multilateral trading system, including their impact on women and men, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions";

28. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Director General of the World Trade Organization.

United Nations A/C.2/69/L.29

General Assembly

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Sixty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 23 (b)
Eradication of poverty and other development issues: industrial development cooperation

Bolivia (Plurinational State of):* draft resolution

Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998, 55/187 of 20 December 2000, 57/243 of 20 December 2002, 59/249 of 22 December 2004, 61/215 of 20 December 2006, 63/231 of 19 December 2008, 65/175 of 20 December 2010 and 67/225 of 21 December 2012,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[1]

Recalling further the fifteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, held in Lima from 2 to 6 December 2013, and the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development,[2] in which the General Conference reaffirmed the unique mandate of the Organization to support Member States in achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development,

Recalling the statement made by the Secretary-General at the fifteenth session of the General Conference, in which he affirmed that the Lima Declaration of 2013 would create the foundation for the important work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in the coming decades, as the central agency in the United Nations for all matters related to industrialization, and that it was necessary for the world to seize the moment and ensure that inclusive and sustainable industrial development does its part in contributing to the common good,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[2] Resolution GC.15/Res.1.

Please recycle

Recalling also the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Apia from 1 to 4 September 2014, and its outcome document, entitled "Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (Samoa Pathway)",[3]

Recalling further its resolution 68/309 of 10 September 2014, in which it welcomed the report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals[4] and decided that the proposal of the Open Working Group contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda,

Considering that the United Nations post-2015 development agenda provides a unique opportunity to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development at all levels, and bearing in mind that inclusive and sustainable industrial development offers an indispensable modality for effectively achieving a transformative development outcome through its strong positive linkages with the long-term economic, social and environmental development objectives identified for the post-2015 era,

Acknowledging the value of the industrial development cooperation reports prepared by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which examine structural change and policies in industrial development to improve the contribution of industry to sustainable development, social inclusion, productivity growth and energy efficiency,

Emphasizing the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development in eradicating poverty and supporting sustained economic growth, and thus in achieving sustainable development in the post-2015 era, in developing countries, including the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, while recognizing the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries, and emphasizing also that countries in situations of conflict also need special attention,

Recognizing the diversity of ways to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development and, in this connection, that each country has the primary responsibility for its own development and the right to determine its own development paths and appropriate strategies,

Stressing the importance of international industrial cooperation to promote equitable and sustainable patterns of industrialization and to address major challenges such as poverty eradication, growth and jobs, resource efficiency, energy, pollution and climate change, shifting demographics, knowledge creation and transfer and the narrowing of growing inequalities,

Underscoring the importance of resilient industrial infrastructure, technological innovation and the transfer of technology and knowledge networking towards the successful implementation of the post-2015 development agenda,

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[3] *Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014* (A/CONF.223/10), chap, I, resolution I, annex.

[4] A/68/970.

Recognizing that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has a special role in ensuring progress towards the achievement of inclusive and sustainable industrial development at the global, regional and national levels,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;[5]

2. *Welcomes* the adoption, on 2 December 2013, of the Lima Declaration: towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development,[2] which constitutes a new milestone for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

3. *Recognizes* the unique mandate of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to promote industrial development, within the United Nations system, and the critical contribution made by the Organization;

4. *Also recognizes* that the mobilization of national and international resources and an enabling national and international environment are key drivers for development;

5. *Underlines* the potential benefits, for developing countries, of stepping up their efforts to finance their own development by improving domestic resource mobilization and promoting financing, spurred by a robust and vibrant industrial sector, in order to achieve a long-term impact through local, national and regional ownership;

6. *Emphasizes* that each country must take the primary responsibility for its own industrial development and that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process;

7. *Recognizes* that ensuring sustained and inclusive industrial development requires consistent industrial policies and institutional frameworks that are duly supported by the necessary investment in industrial infrastructure, innovation, environmental technologies and skills development;

8. *Also recognizes* that inclusive and sustainable industrialization plays a crucial role in the realization of other major development objectives as, through inclusive and sustainable approaches to industrial development, countries achieve self-sustaining economic and social development in an environmentally sustainable framework;

9. *Emphasizes* the need to promote, in the context of industrial development, gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels and in decision-making processes;

10. *Also emphasizes* that national efforts should be supported by development partners, as appropriate, and need to be complemented by a rules-based multilateral trading system that facilitates trade and provides opportunities for developing countries to broaden their competitive export base by strengthening their capacities and facilitating the structural transformation and diversification of their economies, which can help to promote economic growth and development;

11. *Further emphasizes* that, in order to create the right environment for sustainable industrial development, the international community and the private sector, as appropriate, should accelerate measures to facilitate the development,

[5] See A/69/331.

transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries;

12. *Underlines* the importance of strengthening existing and forging new partnerships and networks at the global, regional and subregional levels, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders towards achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development in order to overcome the prevailing development challenges and achieving prosperity;

13. *Stresses* that the lack of a dynamic industrial and manufacturing sector is one of the factors that can lead to a widening of the income gap between rich and poor and to the erosion of social protection systems;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to promote dialogue and multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to monitor and foster progress towards the achievement of inclusive and sustainable industrial development;

15. *Appreciates* the leadership of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in leveraging the role of the private sector as a partner for development, in particular through the successful organization of global dialogues on engaging with the private sector, under the auspices of the United Nations Development Group, in the context of the second round of consultations on the post-2015 development agenda;

16. *Notes* the continued cooperation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the entities of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, funds and programmes;

17. *Underscores* the value of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a global forum for the dissemination of knowledge and the provision of advice on industrial policies and strategies, successful industrialization experiences and best practices, in accordance with the differentiated needs and national priorities of Member States;

18. *Recognizes* the key role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting sustainable industrial development and industrial innovation and mainstreaming science and technology into national productive systems;

19. *Encourages* regional, subregional and interregional cooperation as a platform for international industrial cooperation aiming to promote investments and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to disseminate good policies and practices as well as to foster job creation, including for youth and women;

20. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to play an active role in implementing the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development and General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence;

21. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, when requested, to continue to support developing countries in achieving enhanced levels of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, building on the thematic priorities in which it has a comparative advantage and expertise, namely, building

productive capacities in an inclusive manner, building trade capacities in industries and building institutional capacities for making industries sustainable through cleaner production technologies and resource efficiency methodologies;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to assist developing countries, including the least developed countries and African countries, in participating in productive activities through, inter alia, the development of agro-industry and agribusiness, the promotion of South-South cooperation and the transfer, diffusion and adoption of technology, building to engage in international trade through micro, small and medium-sized enterprise development and support, as appropriate, in meeting international product and process standards, and the integration of women and youth into the development process;

23. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to support developing countries, upon request, in achieving sustainable development, including through support for policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to promote environmentally sound and sustainable production, including through programmes on cleaner production, industrial water management, industrial energy efficiency and the utilization of efficient, modern and affordable forms of energy for productive use, especially in rural areas, through continued cooperation with United Nations organizations and other organizations in order to support the achievement of multilateral environmental agreements and promote global goals on access to modern forms of energy, on energy efficiency and on renewable energy;

24. *Further encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to strengthen its role in assisting developing countries to create and disseminate knowledge by, inter alia, making use of its global network of centres for investment and technology promotion, resource-efficient and cleaner production and South-South cooperation, as well as through its Institute for Capacity Development and Networks for Prosperity Initiative;

25. *Reiterates* the importance of promoting the creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as a strategy for achieving industrial development, economic dynamism and poverty and hunger eradication, including through the mobilization of resources and measures to foster sustainable and inclusive development;

26. *Acknowledges* the importance of reporting on corporate sustainability, and encourages companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle, and encourages industry, interested Governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practices and to facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building;

27. *Welcomes* the ongoing support of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[6] the

[6] A/57/304, annex.

African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and other programmes of the African Union aimed at further strengthening the industrialization process in Africa;

28. *Stresses* the importance of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, within its mandate, to support the efforts of middle-income countries to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their development goals;

29. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to develop its effectiveness in each of its four capacities of technical cooperation, research and analysis, normative assistance and global forum activities, with the aim of enhancing the quality of the services it provides to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

30. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of industrial development cooperation in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

31. *Requests* the Director General to submit an annual report on the activities conducted on industrial development cooperation, including the implementation of the present resolution, to the General Assembly, beginning at its seventieth session, under the agenda item on sustainable development.